

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

There is one opinion expressed by the chairman of the Indonesian People's Representative Council in 1992, Kharis Suhud, that there is a decline in leadership examples that occurred¹. Today, we are confronted on the fact where we live in the days of where the crisis of leadership in Indonesia is happened². It does not mean that not anyone want to or lodge himself to be the leader of Indonesia, but the ability and the quality of the figure of own leaders is considered far less of particular importance. For example leader who is the role model and guide people, like the messenger, Muhammad S.A.W. The ability and quality of leader very seriously impact on the effectiveness of his leadership. The polls held by Kompas expressing a view of 686 respondents in 12 big cities in Indonesia regarding the absence of the figure of leader who are able to overcome the problem of the people. Six from 10 peoples of them cannot state the name of a leader in the future that will be able to resolve the problem of the people .Specifically , even , a third part of respondents could not point a leader figure that can to solve the whole national problem nowadays and future.³

In a seminar on the title “trust: New Leadership in the Time of Crisis”, held in Jakarta over initiatives of Japan Foundation (JF) Jakarta, told that people mandate is become an important part of national leadership, as what was told by Komaruddin Hidayat, The rector of National Islamic

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¹ Markus Eko *Kondisi Kepemimpinan Indonesia dan Tantangan ke Depan*, https://www.kompasiana.com/markus.simanjuntak/kondisi-kepemimpinan-indonesia-dan-tantangan-ke-depan_5500cdbf8133119c19fa7dc2

² Devi Farah Dina, *Krisis Kepemimpinan di Indonesia*, <https://jurnalismeitb.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/krisis-kepemimpinan-di-indonesia/>

³ Purwantari. *Bayangan krisis kepemimpinan*. <http://nasional.kompas.com/read/2012/09/03/08510219/Bayangan.Krisis.Kepemimpinan>

University (UIN) that, the main problem is the lack of people trust to Indonesian Politician especially their leader. The lack of trust is caused by the lack of ability of leadership from the leaders that brings to people's bad mindset about their leader that cannot be role model for their people but just like a bunch of people who have high political power⁴. Actually, this country has created many high- intelligence people, but at the same time their intelligence is used only for their own personal gain⁵. The increasing widespread demonstration of the recent rejection of leadership has further strengthened the indication that there is something the public does not want from the figure of a leader. The term "crisis of trust" began to develop in society, began to be raised in the discussions conducted by television stations. The pattern of leadership in Indonesia has not changed much. However the demands of society change a lot in line with the changing times. The development of science has a big share in this. The development of science and technology causes the community seemed to follow this change.⁶

The things mentioned have brought many in-depth questions about the root causes of these problems which ultimately relate to the quality of education in Indonesia such as how good the quality of Indonesian education is so that it has not been able to create the ideal leader of the nation and whether education in Indonesia has not been able to educate youth to become leaders in the future.

Indonesia has a variety of educational institutions with various levels. Among those educational institutions in Indonesia, there is an institution in Indonesia who educates their students in whole life aspect consistently. *Pesantren* as one of Indonesian culture keep on improving many methods of education, and now day, there are variety types of *pesantren* such as for

⁴ <http://nationalgeographic.co.id/berita/2013/02/indonesia-hadapi-krisis-kepemimpinan-akibat-krisis-kepercayaan>

⁵ Saiful Falah, *Rindu Pendidikan dan Kepemimpinan M.Natsir*, cet-1 (Jakarta: Republika Penerbit, 2012). P.XXI

⁶ Markus Eko *Kondisi Kepemimpinan Indonesia dan Tantangan ke Depan*, https://www.kompasiana.com/markus.simanjuntak/kondisi-kepemimpinan-indonesia-dan-tantangan-ke-depan_5500cdbf8133119c19fa7dc2

memorizing holy Quran, Arabic calligraphy, and modern boarding schools that have a complex educational system that mixing religious aspect with science and technology.

One of *pesantren* in Indonesia is Darussalam Gontor. As a pioneer of modern boarding school, in the age of 90, Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Institution has some branches campus in all over Indonesia. It keeps struggling on creating many cadres of *ummat* leaders, but at least they can lead their own self and family to the Islamic path.

One of its branch campus is campus 2. It was the first built branch campus, but now day, it is in transition to the full KMI educational system. In the beginning, this campus was intended for the prospective students and to prepare them for facing the acceptance exam of this boarding school. However since there is a difference between the Islamic and national year, now it becomes a regular campus such as the other campuses. Absolutely, in this transition time it needs many idea inputs and developments.

As an integrated curriculum user, the educational process in this boarding school runs in 24 hours a day with many activities. One of these activities is the extracurricular activities. These activities are not optimized yet⁷, as many students see it is only an additional activity and has no use in developing their selves but fun. At the same time, some of teachers misunderstand about the goal of these activities, and finally some of them prohibit their class members for following any activities for some reasons.

Researcher believes that education can be applied even in small cases, from which researcher chose to examine the elements of leadership education contained in various extracurricular activities in the Islamic Institution.. At the same time, the researcher wants to show the important role of these activities on improving students, especially their character. One of these characters is the leadership ability. Thus, the researcher wrote the study entitled “Leadership Education in Extracurricular Activities in Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Institution Campus 2 on Period 1437-

⁷ Al Musjan, Sport Section, Interview, in front of Pakistan Building.

1438”

B. Problem of Study

According to background of study, here are some problems of study:

1. How is the activities of extracurricular clubs in Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Institution Campus 2?
2. How is the leadership education implemented in the extracurricular activities of Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Institution Campus 2?

C. Purpose of Study

The purposes of this study are:

1. To describe the activities of extracurricular club in Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Institution Campus 2.
2. To describe the implementation of leadership education in extracurricular activities in Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Institution Campus 2.

D. Significance of Study

Finally the researcher hopes that this research will be used:

1. Theoretically this research is expected to help in developing knowledge especially about leadership education.
2. Practically this research is expected to help managers and supervisors of club in optimizing the extracurricular activities on developing students' skill in leading.

E. Research Method

1. Type of Study

This research used qualitative approach, which is a general way of thinking about conducting qualitative research. It describes, either explicitly or implicitly, the purpose of the qualitative research, the role of the researcher, the stages of research, and the method of data

analysis⁸.

The source of special data in qualitative research is action and word and is complemented with another data. Source of this research data consist of three namely, person as who concern with education(students, guidance and counseling staff, head master of boarding school), object (leadership education), and place (Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Institution.)

2. Data Sources

a. Sources of primary data

The primary data were collected by the researcher from speech and behavior from the subject that is involved with leadership education in extracurricular activities.

b. Sources of secondary data

The secondary data were collected from documents, photos, and things that can be used as the complementary for the primary data.

3. Collecting Data Method

a. Direct Observation

Observation is a collecting data method by eyes without using any instrument for this purpose.⁹ The researcher observed some activities held by the optional extracurricular club especially the activities that had big contribution on educating students on leadership.

b. Interview

Interview is the process for gaining the explanation for research purpose by question and answer face to face between

⁸ <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/qualapp.php>

⁹ Moh. Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, cet-6 (Bogor: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia,2005).

the interviewer and interviewee¹⁰. The researcher interviewed the supervisors and chiefs of the optional extracurricular club about the condition, programs and activities that have been managed in their daily activities.

c. Documentation

Documentary is giving a record of report on the fact about something, especially by using pictures, recordings, etc.¹¹ The researcher looked for those documentation that have relation with those activities and events that had been held in these extracurricular activities.

4. Data Analyzing

Data analysis used in this field qualitative research is Miles and Huberman model (1984) which consist of three steps of getting the data, those are: firstly, Reduction Data used to compare the important and unimportant data to be included to the research from data that have been gotten, secondly, Data Display used to present the data in this research and the last, Conclusion and Verification for giving conclusion for all data and gaining new information as contribution of knowledge¹².

F. System of Study

The system of this study is arranged as the follow:

Chapter One gives an introduction to research which consists of background of study, problem of study, purpose of study, significant of study, research method, and system of study.

Chapter Two gives general views about theoretical framework and literature review.

¹⁰ Ibid P.193

¹¹ AS Hornby. *Oxford Advanced of Learner's Dictionary*. Fift Edition, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), p.452

¹² <http://www.wikipendidikan.com/2017/05/analisis-data-kualitatif.html>

Chapter three is the presentation of data from the research of activities from each clubs of extracurricular activities from the interview, observation and documentations and the analysis of those data.

Chapter four contains the conclusion and suggestion for the further studies

